

39. Why should we not learn to turn away from such a sin, O Janardana, seeing the evils in the destruction of a family?—(i. 39.)

40. In the destruction of a family the immemorial family Dharmas perish ; in the perishing of Dharma, lawlessness overcomes the whole family ; —(i. 40.)

41. Owing to predominance of lawlessness, O Krishna, the women of the family become corrupt; women corrupted, O Varshneya, there ariseth caste-confusion ;—(i. 41.)

42. This confusion draggeth to hell the family-slaughtering* and the family; for their ancestors fall, deprived of Tice-balls and libations.—(i. 42.)

43. By these caste-confusing misdeeds of the family-slaughtering, the eternal caste Dharma and family-Dharma are abolished —(i. 43.)

44. Of the men whose family-Dharma is extinguished, O Janardana, the abode is everlastingly in hell. Thus have we heard.—(i. 44.)

45. Alas! in committing a great sin are we engaged, we who are endeavouring to kill our kindred from greed of the pleasures of kingship.—(i. 40.)

46. If the sons of Dhritarashtra, weapon-in-hand, should •slay me, unresisting, unarmed, in the battle, that would for me be the better—(i. 46.)

SANJAYA said:

47. Having thus spoken on the battle-(field), Arjuna sank down on the seat of the chariot, casting away his bow and arrow, his mind overborne by grief.—(i. 47.)

48. To him thus with pity overcome, with smarting brimming eyes, despondent,

Madhusudana spake these
words:—(ii. 1.)